

FIG. 1

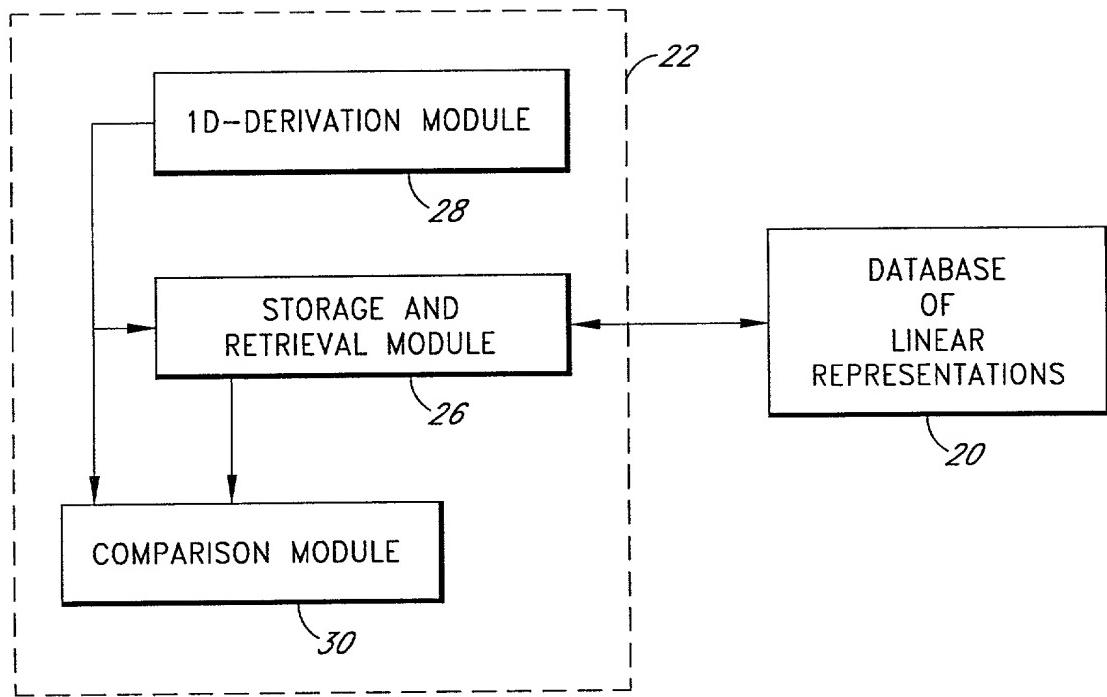
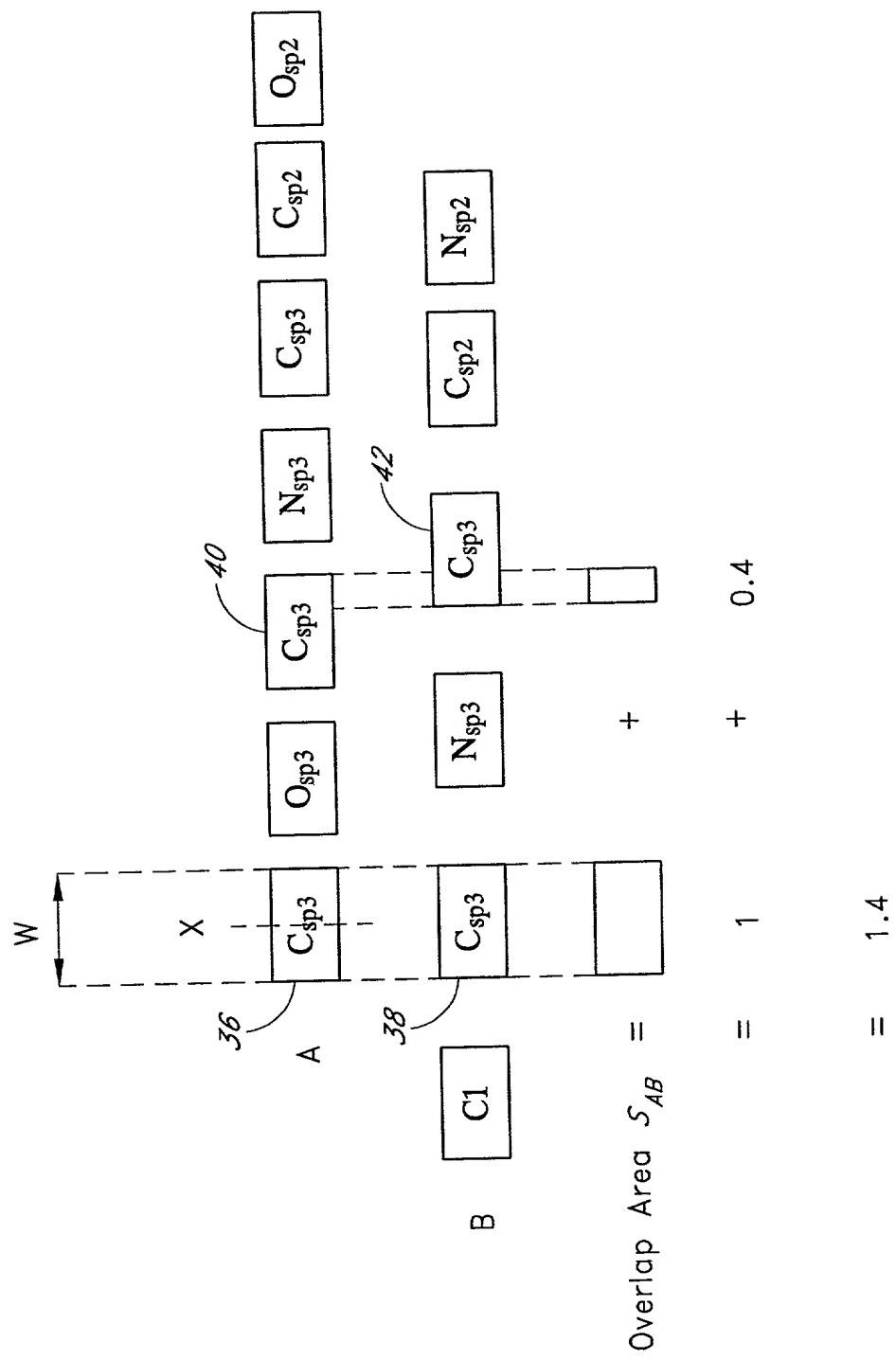


FIG. 2

FIG. 3A



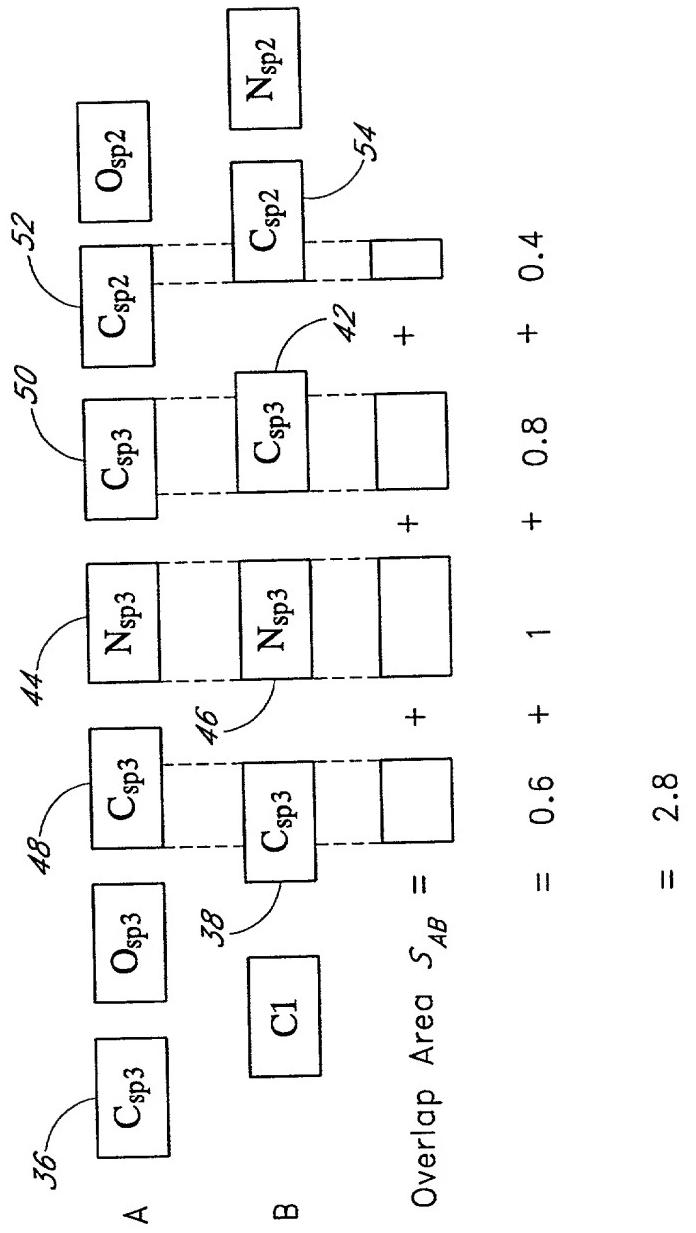
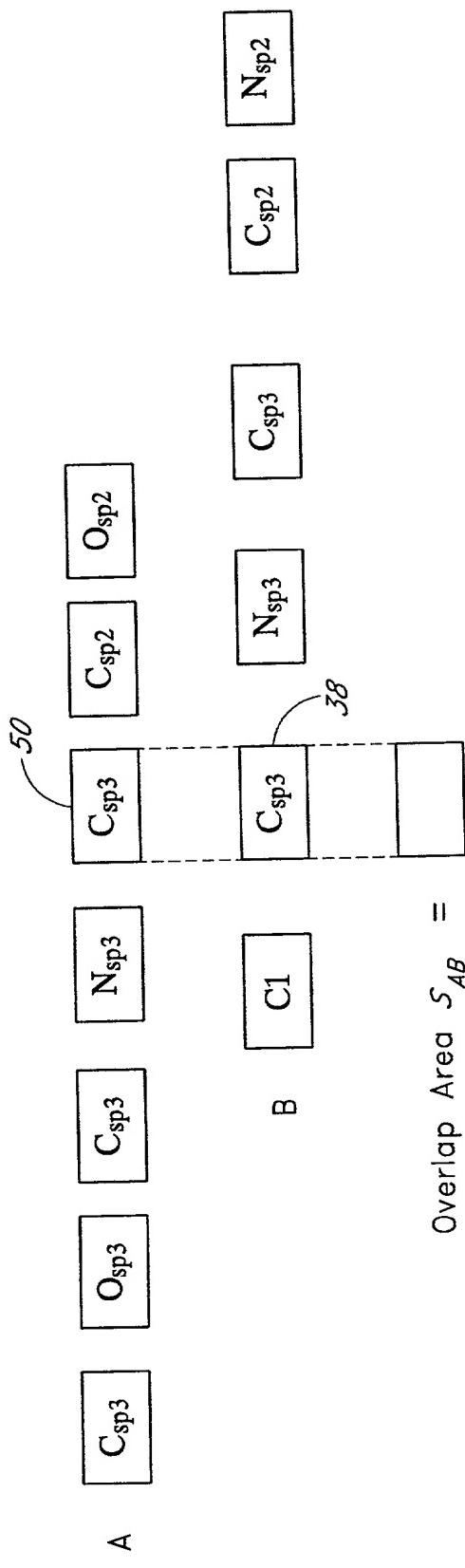


FIG. 3B

FIG. 3C

Overlap Area S_{AB} =

= 1



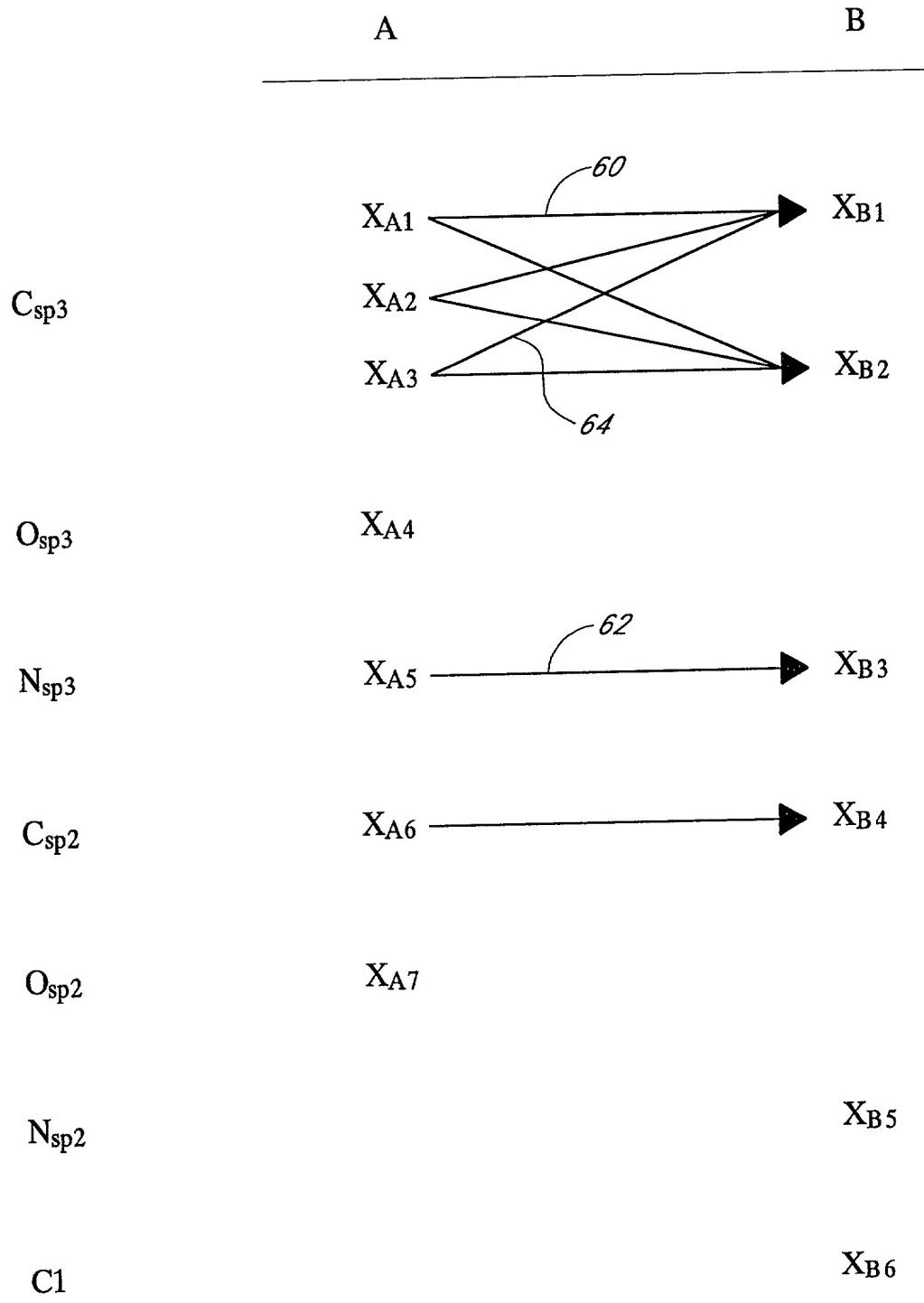


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

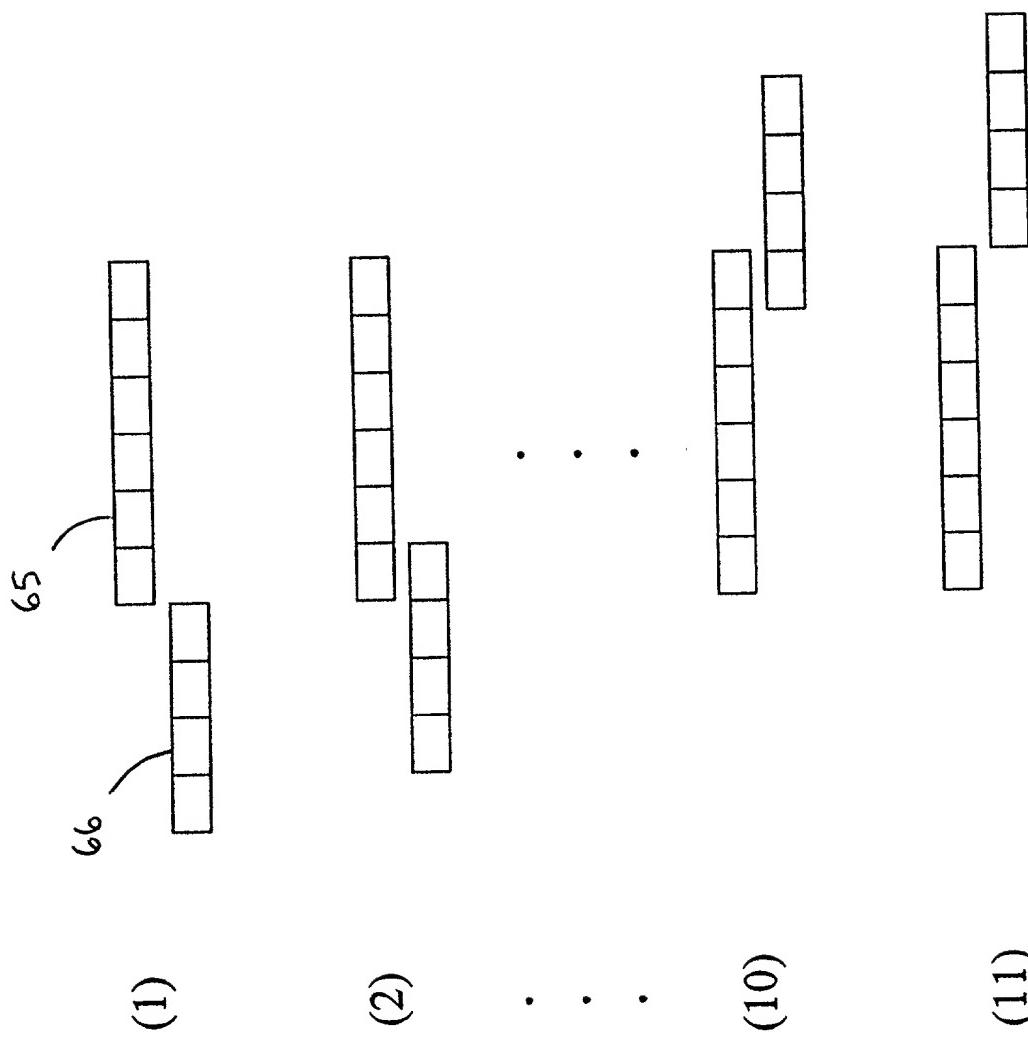


FIG. 6

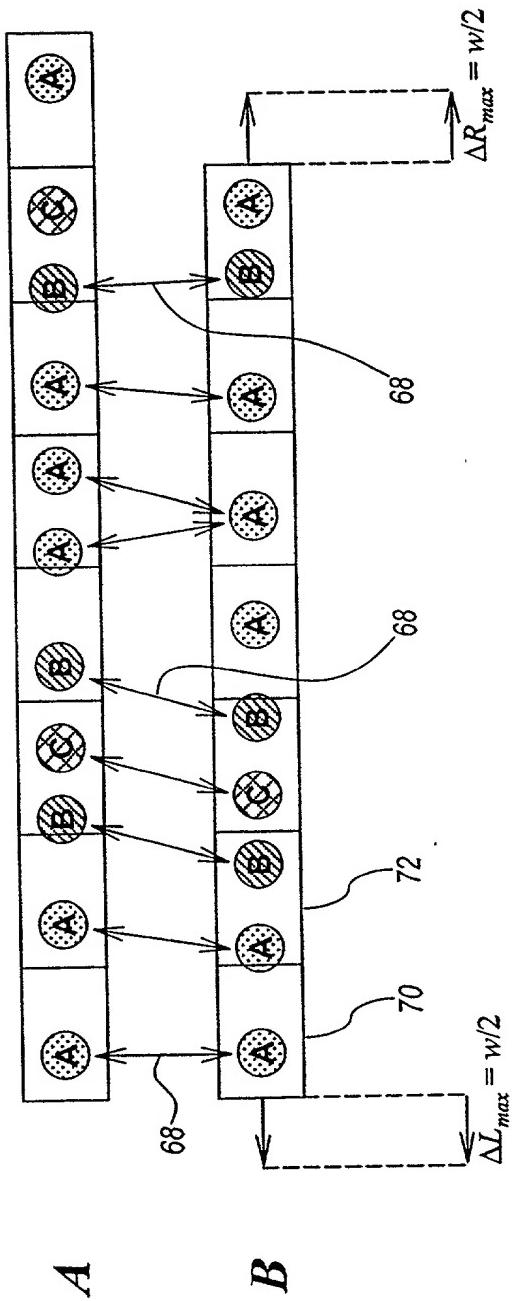


FIG. 7A

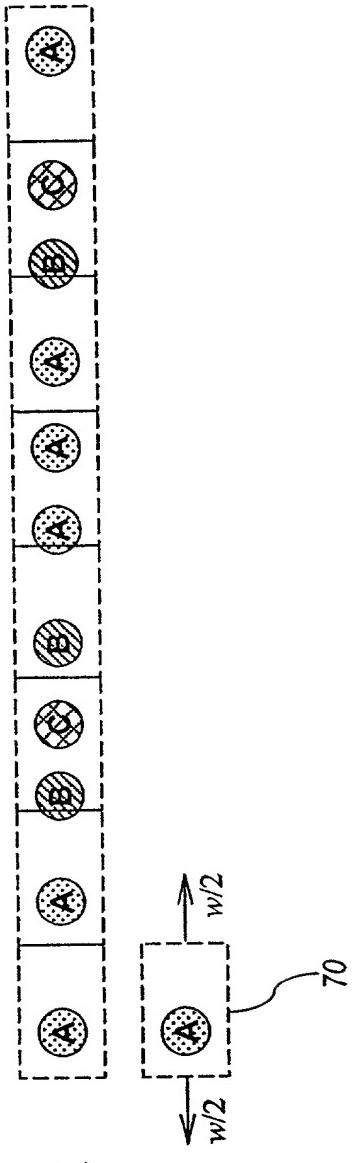


FIG. 7B

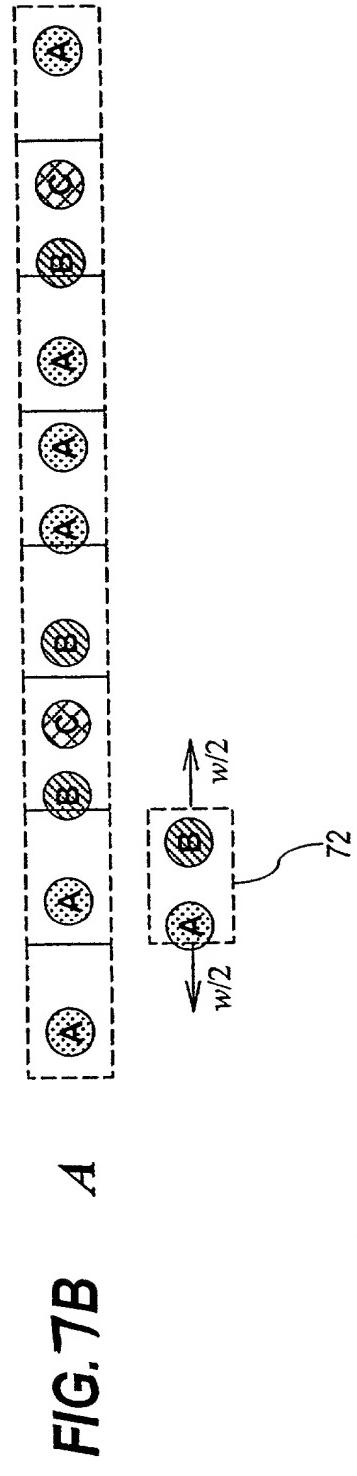


FIG. 7C

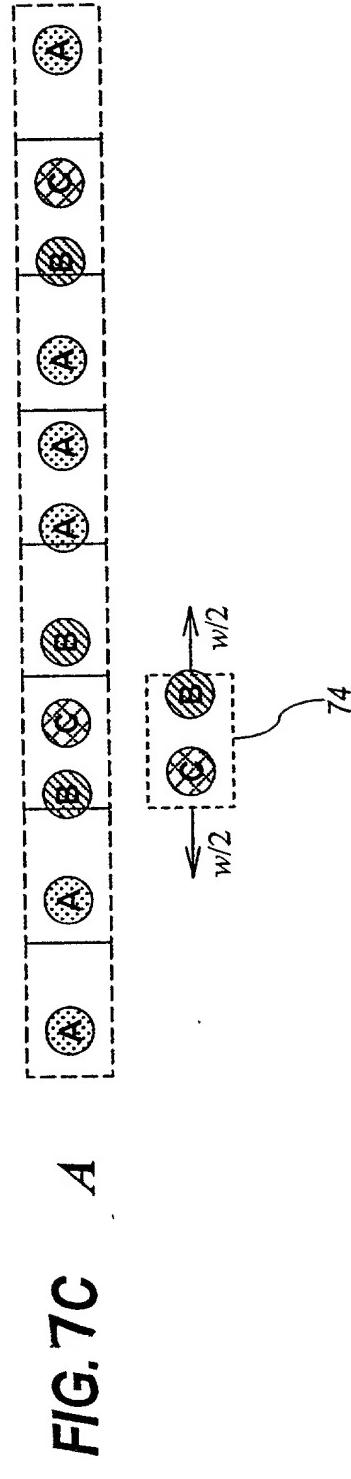
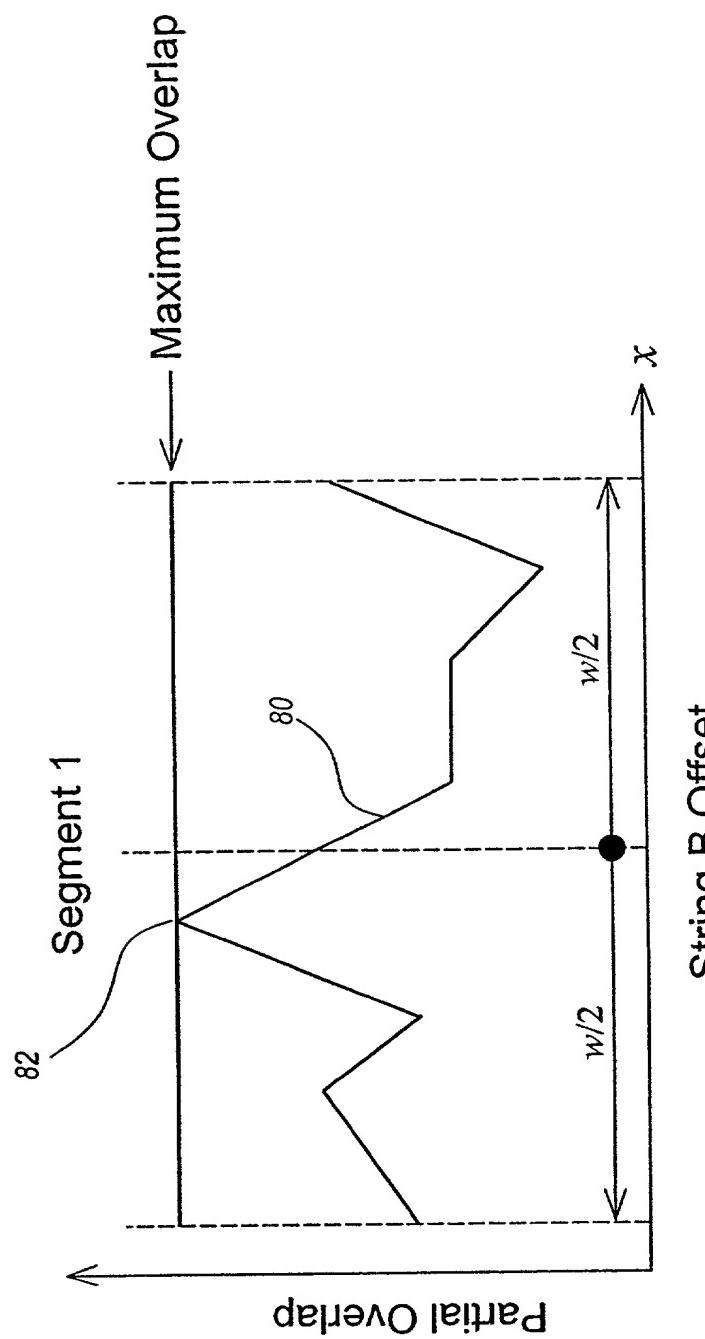


FIG. 8A



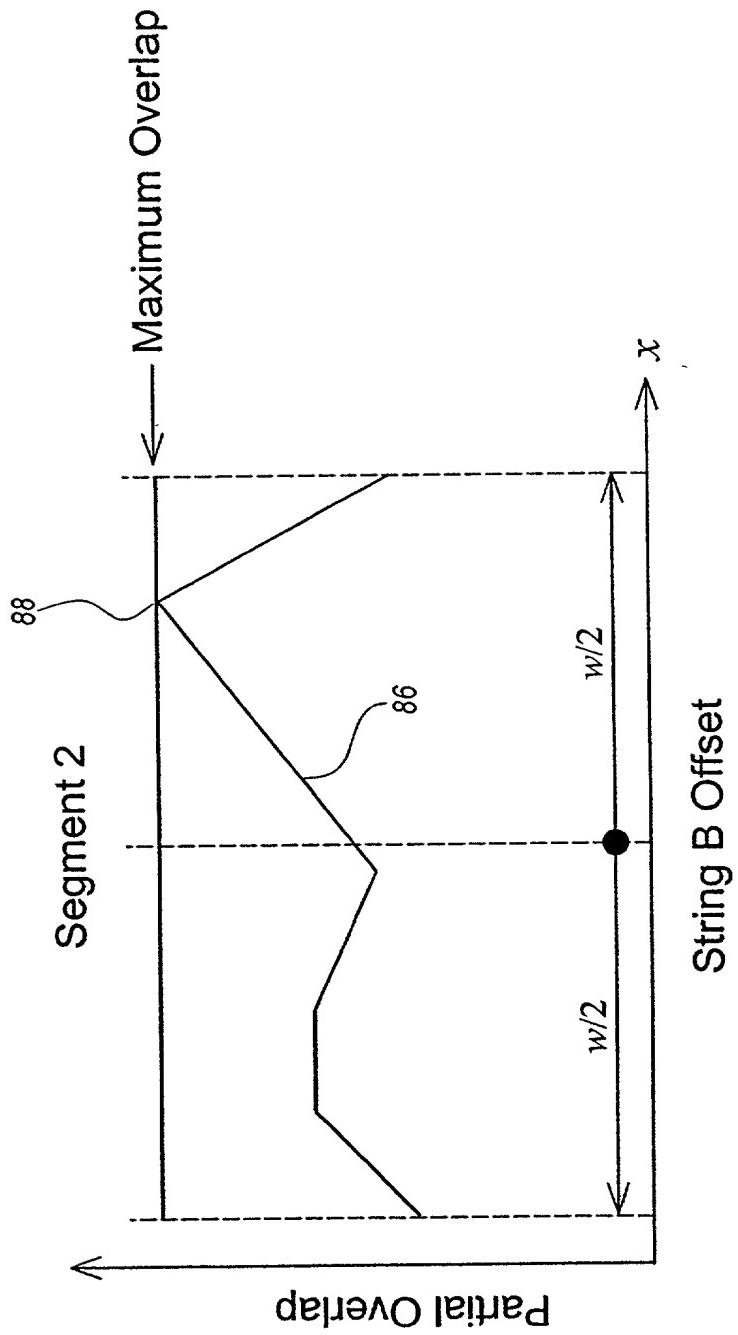


FIG. 8B

String A Offset
String B Offset

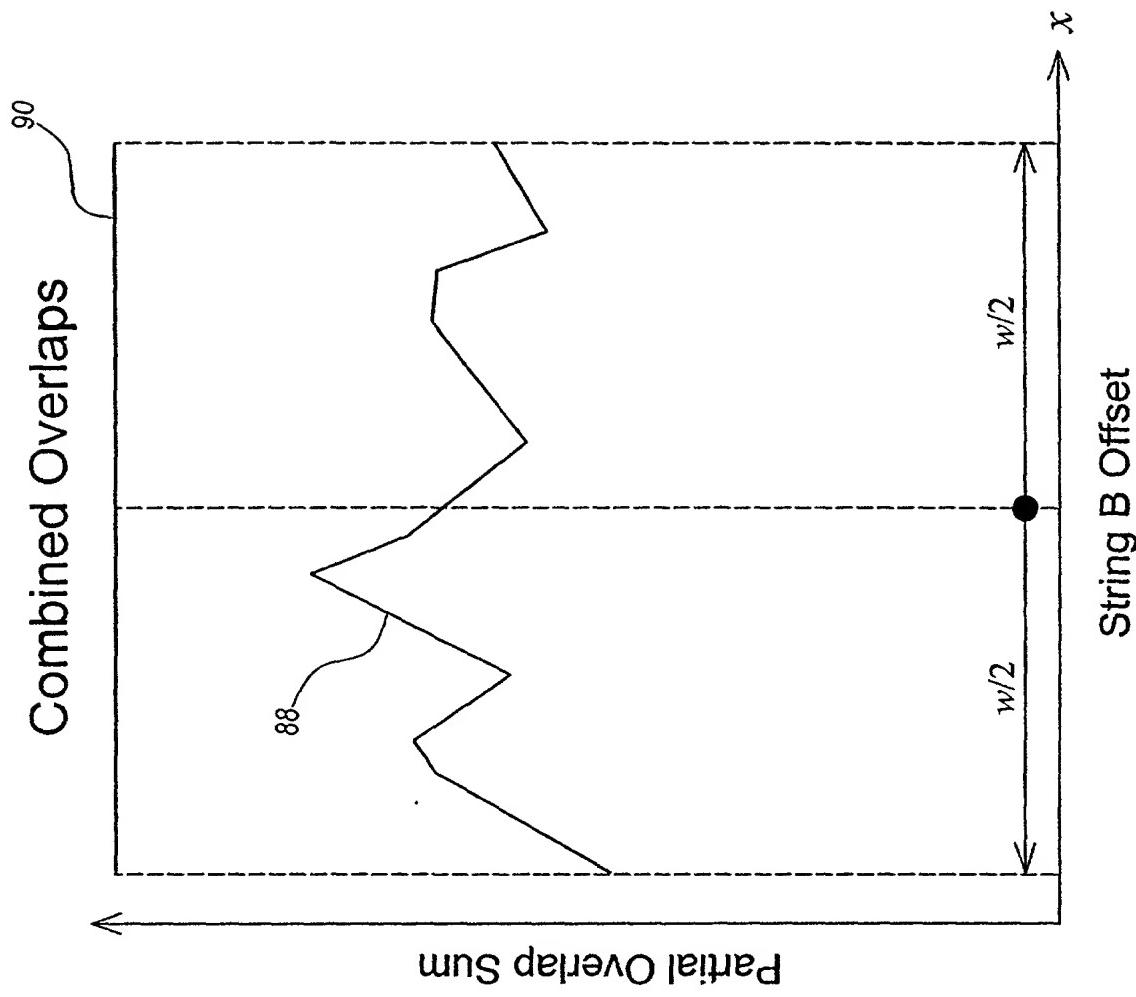


FIG. 8C

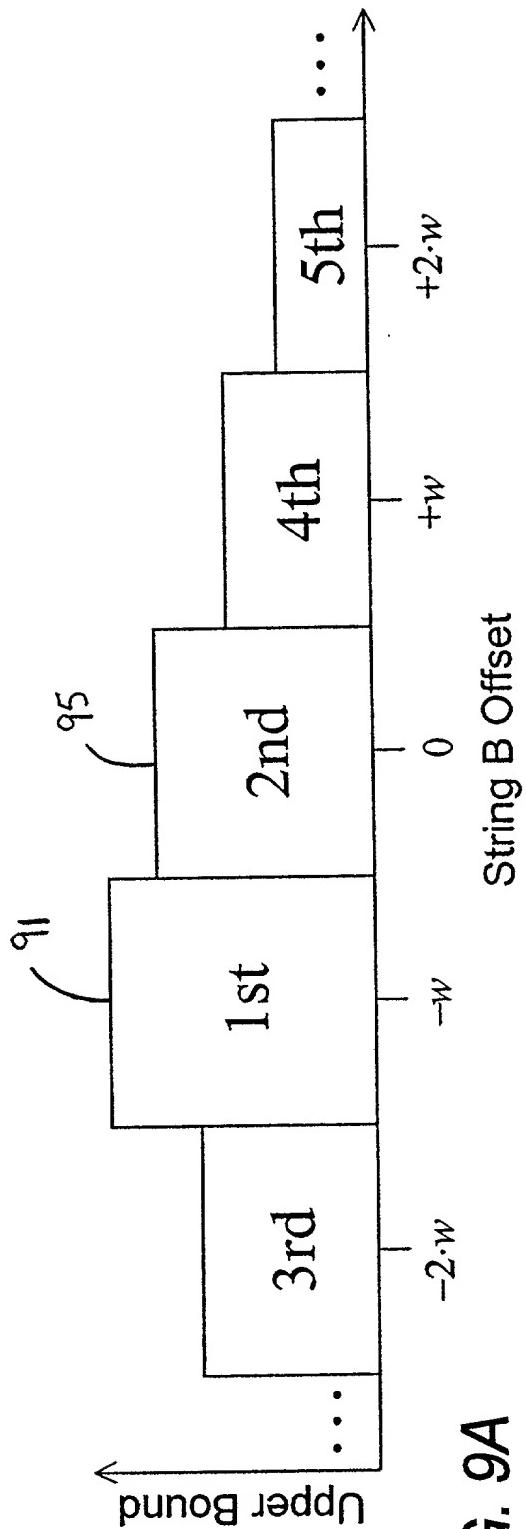


FIG. 9A

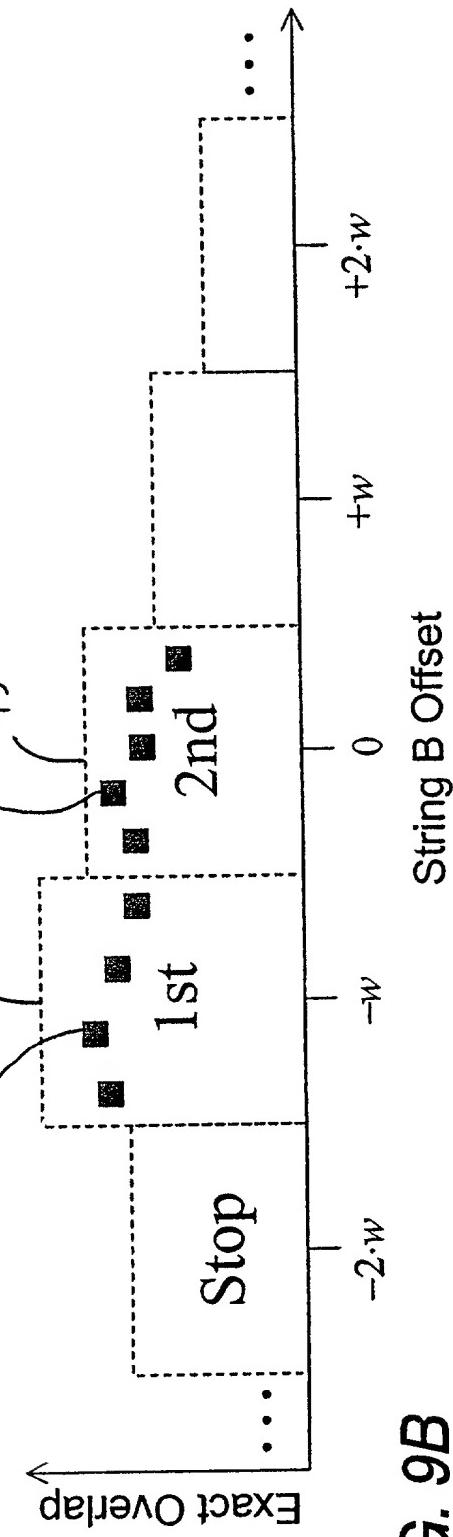


FIG. 9B

FIG. 10A

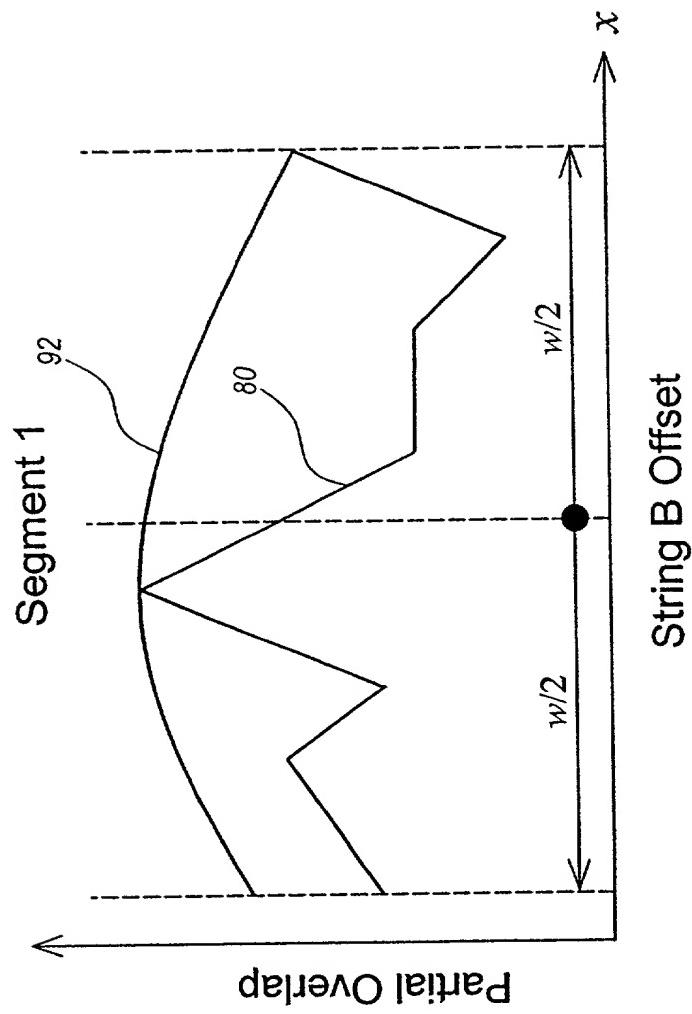
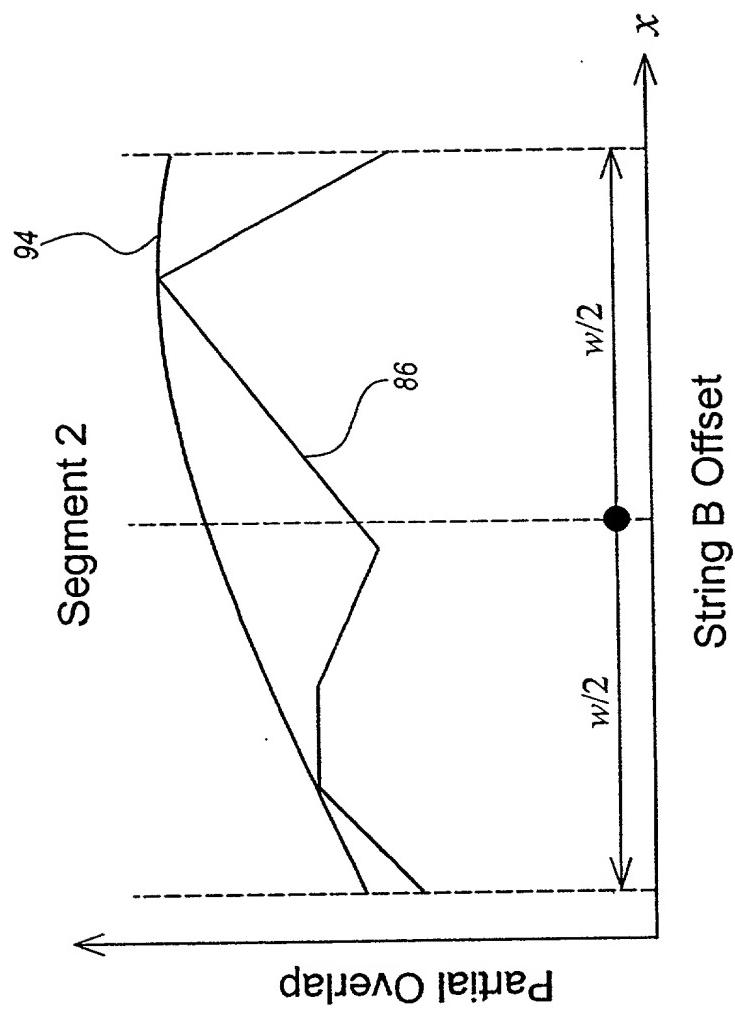


FIG. 10B



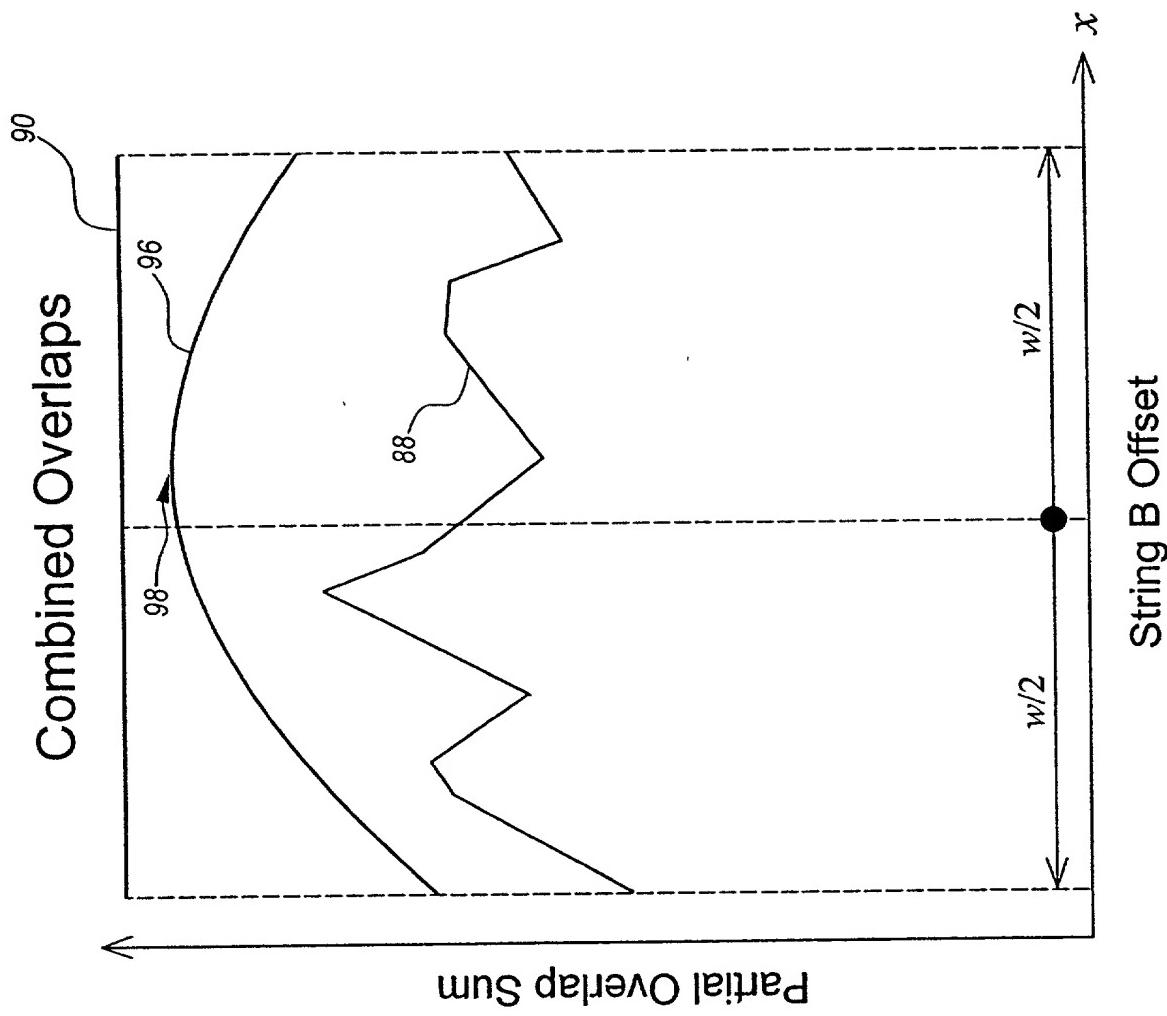


FIG. 11

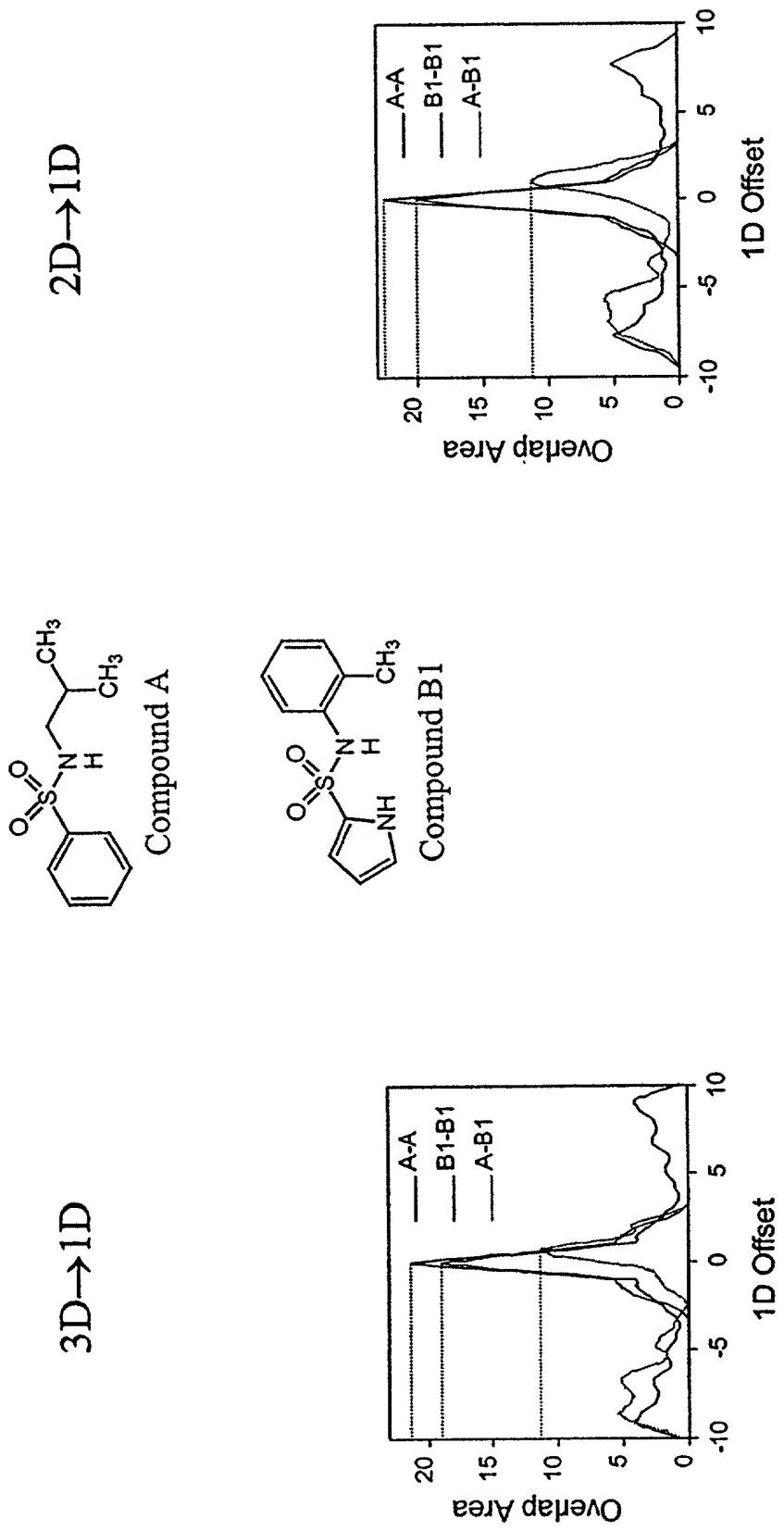
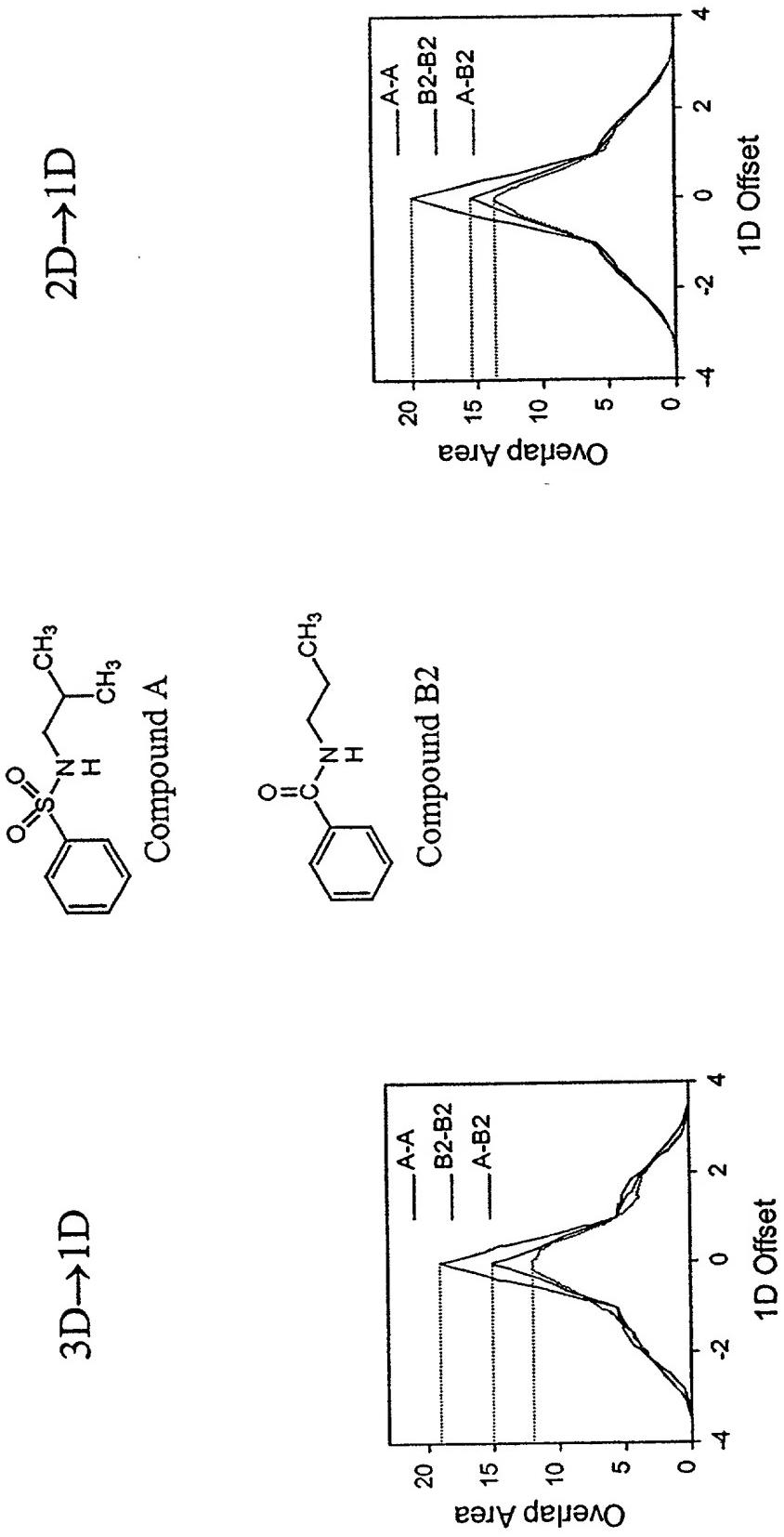
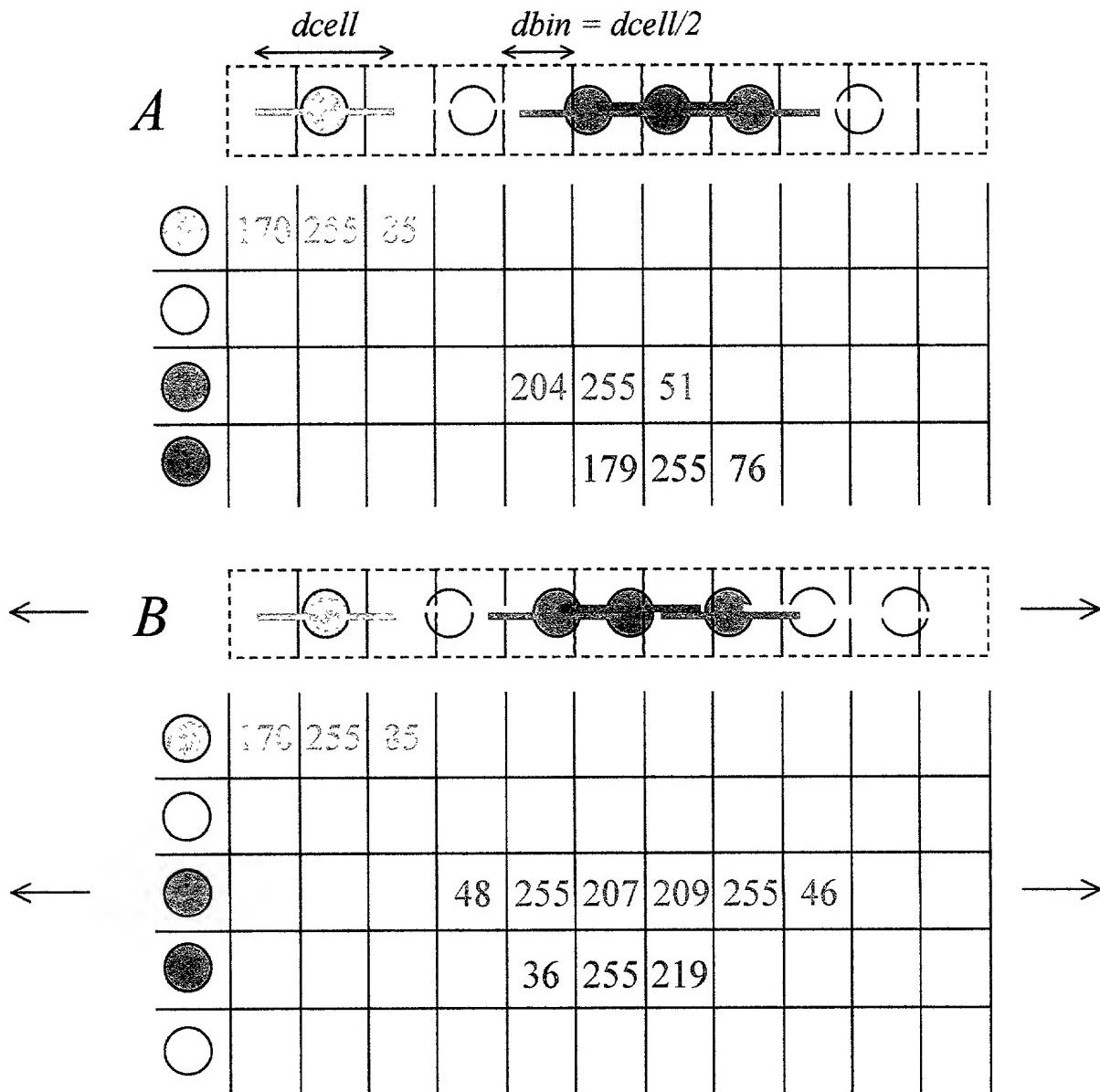


FIG. 12



Bin-Based Overlap

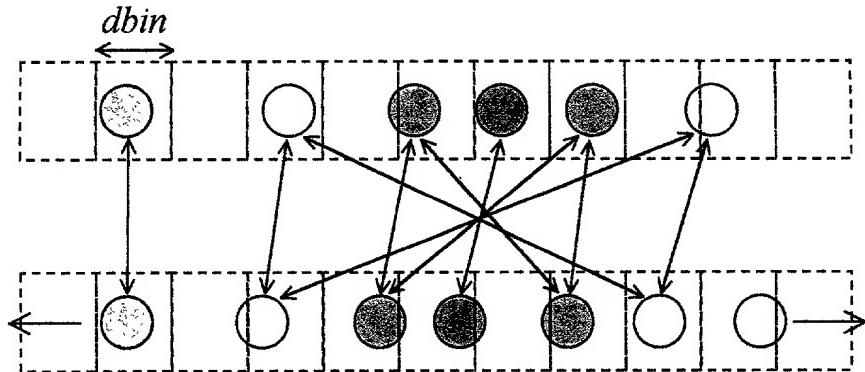
- Do a series of fast overlap calculations using “bins” with integer occupation numbers ($0 \rightarrow 255$) for each atom:



- Multiply occupation numbers for matching atom types across aligned bins to get a good estimate of overlap area
- Fast, but there are numerous bin-based offsets that must be considered

FIG. 13

Speeding Up Bin-Based Overlap Calculations



- 21 unique bin offsets, 10 matching atom type pairs
- There are only 6 different bin offsets wherein matching atom types are approximately aligned:

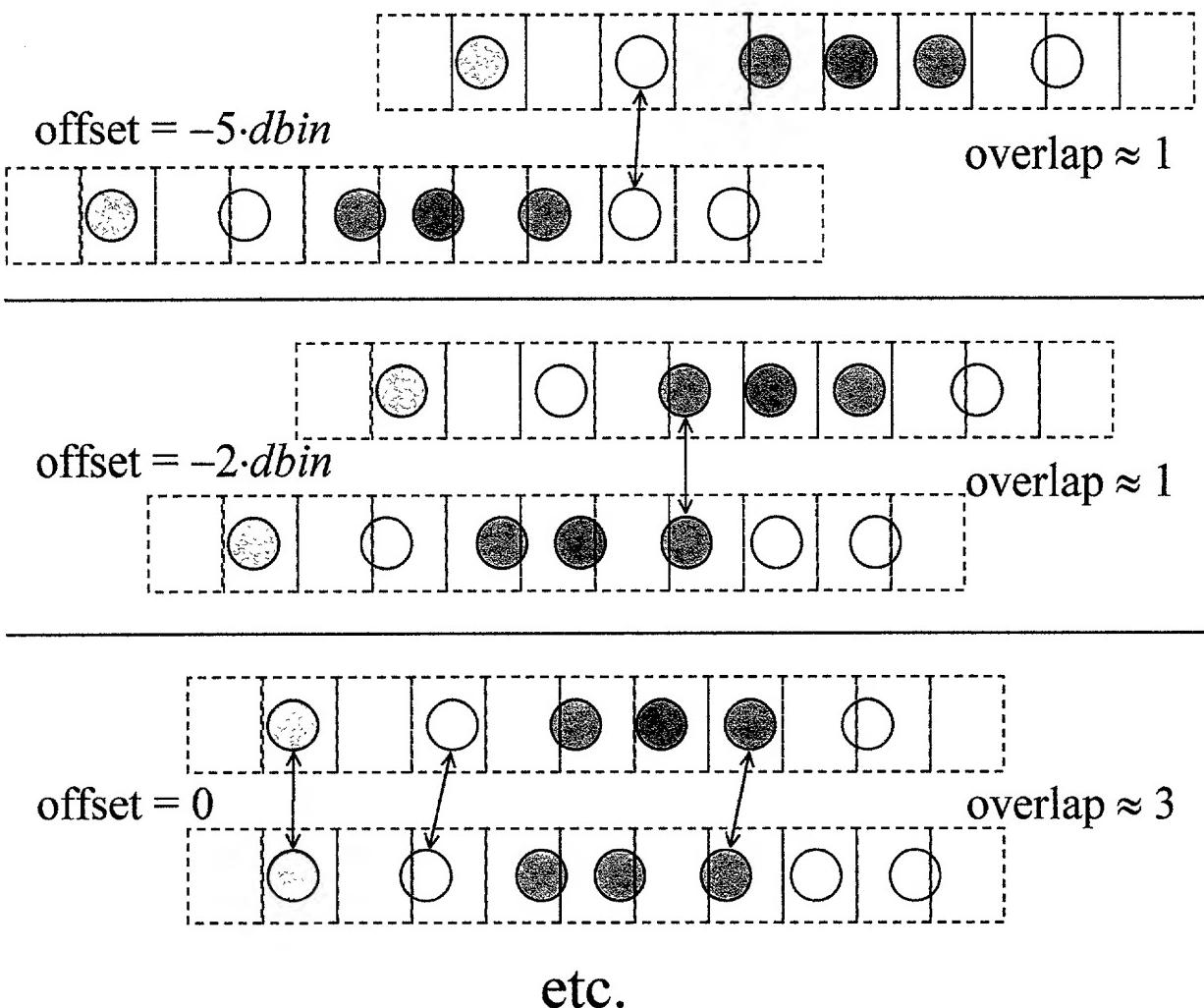
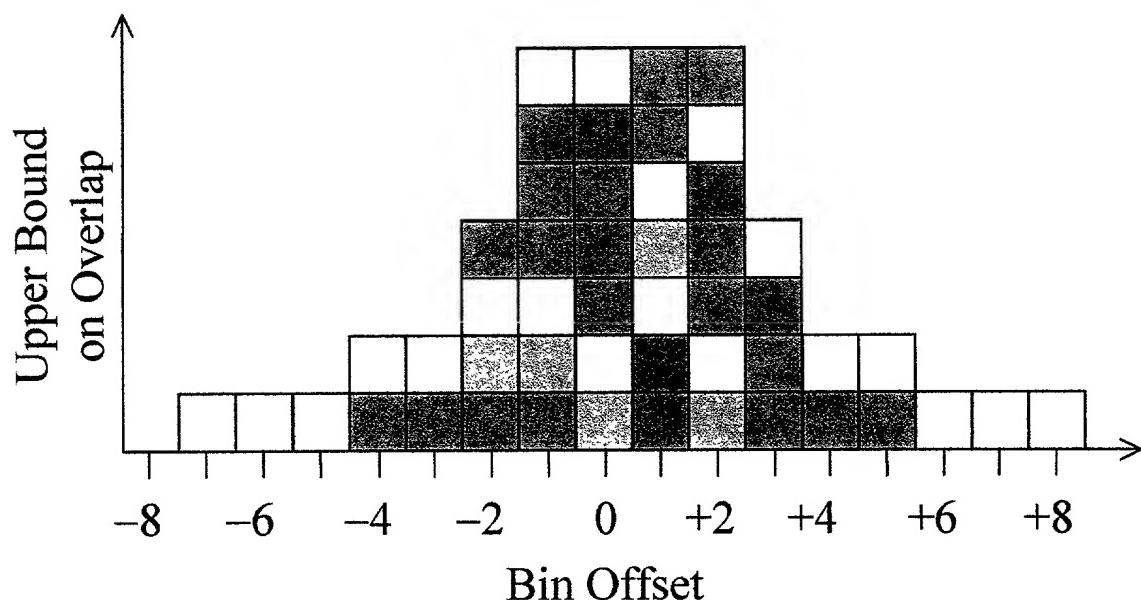
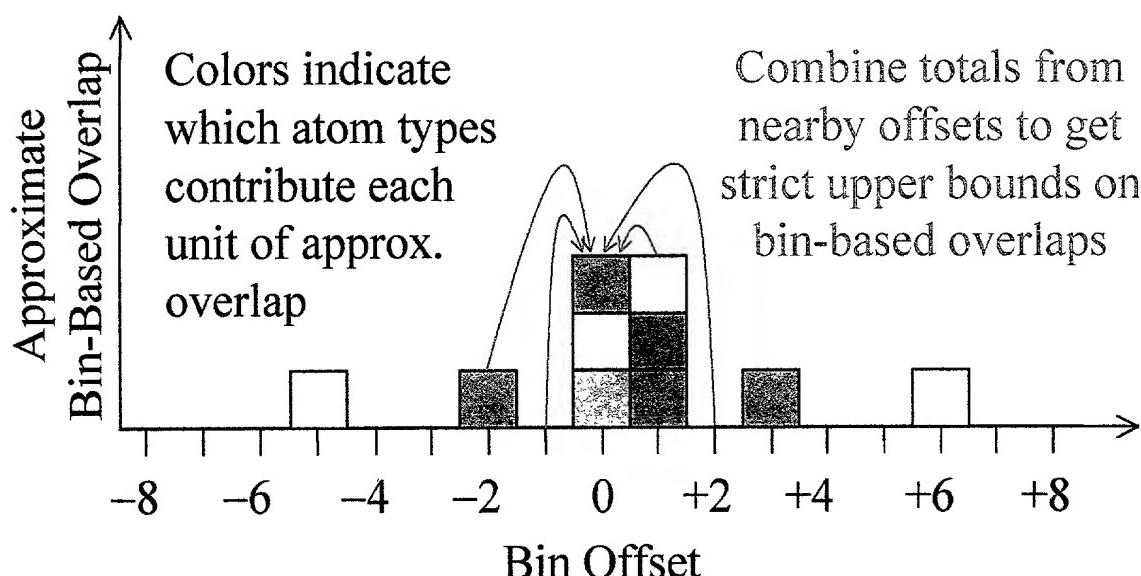


FIG. 14

Approximate Bin-Based Overlaps → Upper Bounds



- Process offsets in order of decreasing upper bound
- Do standard bin-based overlap calculations (with occupation numbers), keeping track of the largest overlap value
- Stop when remaining upper bounds are lower than this largest bin-based overlap

FIG. 15